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List, mentioned above, and in the National Herbarium there are specimens collected at Rosslyn, Va., by Prof. F. V. Coville in 1889. This station is but a short distance from Plummer's Island. There is also a packet in the National Museum labelled *Riccia lutescens*, collected by Mr. Rudolph Oldberg in Rock Creek Park, but from a hasty examination of the specimens, which are scanty and broken, appear to be rather some form of *R. Sullivantii*.

NOTES ON TWO MOSSES FROM VIRGINIA.

To those interested in the ranges of North American mosses, the following stations, which have recently come to my notice, may be of value. Both mosses were collected by Mr. W. R. Maxon, in Fairfax Co., Virginia, opposite Cabin John, Maryland, about six miles above Washington. Specimens are in the National Herbarium and in my own collection.

Mnium stellare Reich. The only report of this species from this vicinity, which has come to my knowledge, is that in Ward's "Flora of Washington and Vicinity," where no data whatsoever are given. The basis of this report is probably two specimens in the National Museum, collected by Mr. Rudolph Oldberg, at "Rock Creek, near Washington," since the bryophytes of Mr. Ward's Flora were practically reprinted from a list prepared by Mr. Oldberg for the "Flora Columbiana." The moss is northern in its general range, the nearest stations of which I have record being Philadelphia and Chester, Pennsylvania, reported by Dr. Small in the "Catalogue of the Bryophyta and Pteridophyta Found in Pennsylvania." The Washington stations may represent the extreme southern range in the coastal plain.

Anomodon minor (Beauv.) Fuern. This species is not listed in Ward's Flora, and I have not succeeded in finding any reports of its occurrence in this vicinity. In the National Herbarium, however, there is a specimen from Rock Creek Park, collected in 1892 by Prof. J. M. Holzinger. Lesquereux and James in the Manual remark, "in the Middle States, common." Its range seems to be much more extensive, since in my own herbarium there are specimens from Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio and Minnesota, while in the National Herbarium there are also specimens from Ottawa and Ontario, Canada; Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Washington, D. C.

NOTES ON LUZON MOSSES.

R. S. WILLIAMS.

In walking about Manila one is rather surprised at the scarcity of mosses. The walls of the old city are well covered in places with numerous shrubs, herbs, grasses and some ferns, yet I have only observed a single species of moss on either walls or tree trunks, while the ground everywhere seems absolutely free of them. This one moss is apparently a small *Barbula* that rarely fruits.

Across Manila Bay, along the Lamao river, and up that stream to the summit of Mt. Mariveles, a region I spent some months in, a fairly good collecting ground for these plants may be found. Bushes and small trees grow

from the water's edge, and back two or three miles, rather heavy forests occur, that extend with gradually diminishing size of trees to the mountain summit, yet in this apparently favorable region but very few mosses were found for the first two hundred or three hundred feet above sea level. Two species of *Fissidens*, one of large size and sterile: the other small and commonly fruiting, were rather abundant; also a *Dicranella*. A single *Bryum*, *B. coronatum*, apparently rare, was collected, also a *Neckera*, quite common on trees.

As one ascends the stream, above three hundred or four hundred feet elevation, the rocks become fairly well covered, especially with *Barbula*s, various Hypnoid species, and some others. A *Webera* (*Diphyscium*) was found on boulders, from about four hundred to one thousand feet elevation. Toward the summit of the mountain, which has a height of some four thousand five hundred feet, both trees and rocks bear numerous specimens of the true mosses, as well as liverworts. A little below the summit, on a patch of ground that had been burned over, *Funaria calvescens* was flourishing, and the combination of black and yellowish green had a most familiar appearance.

On leaving the region I went due north some one hundred and fifty miles to Baguio, with an elevation of five thousand two hundred feet. The mountain near, known as Santo Tomas, rises about three thousand feet higher. About the town are grass covered hills, alternating with open pine forests. Several species of oak are found, while near the mountain summit large species of yew and juniper flourish, as well as various other genera, well known in temperate climates. The moss flora was found to be fairly abundant, although I should estimate that scarcely one-half the number of species existed that might be found in similar regions of the north. Among other genera noted, are the following: *Sphagnum*, *Trematodon*, *Ditrichum* and *Garckea*, the latter a small tropical genus. Several *Dicranella* were found growing abundantly on cut banks and moist open ground, but *Dicranum* seemed to be rare, one or two species possibly occurring on trees. *Campylopus*, *Barbula*, *Leucobryum*, *Octoblepharum abidum* and *Micro-mitrium* are all well represented, either in species or individuals. *Grimmia*, *Rhacomitrium* and *Orthotrichum* seem to be wanting, but I have one species that looks much like an *Encalypta*. *Bryum* and *Mnium* are comparatively rare, both in species and individuals. *B. argenteum* occurs, also a *Mnium* near *rostratum*. *Rhodobryum* I have represented by a single species, also *Catharinaea*, and *Rhizogonium spiniforme* is common. Along trails and on damp shady ground a *Pogonatum* is as common as in such situations in the United States, and *Polytrichum* occurs, but not so commonly. Several species of *Neckera* were obtained, one tree species, with stems eighteen or twenty inches long and broad, rugose, complanate leaves, being about the handsomest moss obtained. On rocks I found what looks much like *Papillaria nigrescens*, sterile as usual, and on trees were various species of *Meteorium*. Of the Hypneae, there is a fair proportion in the collection. A number belong to the genus *Thuidium*, others apparently to *Plagiothecium*, *Hypnum*, *Sematophyllum*, etc.

Various species that grow commonly near the summit of Mt. Mariveles also occur on the upper slopes of Mt. Santo Tomas, some three thousand or four thousand feet higher, their habits being regulated, evidently, by the more or less similar conditions of moisture, rather than by elevation.

Perhaps the most widely distributed species collected is a *Fissidens*, about equalling *grandifrons* in size. It is common at not much above sea level, but always sterile, while from four thousand to seven thousand five hundred feet elevation, fruiting specimens are abundant.

Manila, P. I., January 20, 1905.

BRYUM FOSTERI, n. sp.

Bryum Baileyi is not tenable (See *BRYOLOGIST*, 8: May, 1905). Dr. Brotherus having given this name to an Australian moss. Therefore, I propose *Bryum Fosteri* for the Washington moss: Synonym *Bryum Baileyi* Holz. non Broth.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

THE BOTANICAL CONGRESS AT VIENNA.

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

It has become a settled custom to hold an International Botanical Congress once in five years. There have been held one at Genoa, one at Paris, and the last at Vienna, from the eleventh to the eighteenth of June, at which there was an attendance of about six hundred persons, of which about four hundred were professional botanists, and nearly two hundred whose names are familiar in botanical literature. The opening exercises were held in the great hall of the university, and the morning sessions were devoted to the reading of papers, illustrated by lantern slides, and to the sessions of various societies, including the International Society of Botanists. The afternoon sessions were held at the Botanical Garden, beginning at three and ending at seven or later. They were devoted to questions of nomenclature and the discussions were based on the "*Synoptical Text*," prepared by Mr. John Briquet, who with infinite patience had brought together and coordinated the diverse views which have so confused the question of plant names. His linguistic facility won the admiration of all.

The report was presented in the name of the International Nomenclature Commission, appointed in Paris in 1900, which was printed in a quarto volume of one hundred and fifty-nine pages and contains the laws of 1867, with subsequent additions and recommendations of the International Nomenclature Commission. The official language of the session was French. M. Flahault, of Montpellier, acted as president, with two vice-presidents, Mr. Rendle, of London, and Carl Mez, and three secretaries, English, French and German. There were twenty-six German delegates, seventeen Austrian, fourteen American, eight French, eight Swiss, four Russian, three Belgian, two English and two Italian, and one each from Norway, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Java and Calcutta. But this did not represent the total number of votes cast because a number of the delegates